

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH APRIL.

IN the Italian Senate Signor Crispi confirmed the news of the Negus' death. His Excellency said that the Italian Government did not intend being seduced by the prospect of an easy annexation in that quarter, but would carefully consider what course was best to pursue in view of the death of the Abyssinian king. Nothing, however, has yet been decided in the matter.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN has assured the British and Indian merchants that he has been specially instructed by his Government to encourage their commerce along the German East African Coast.

LADY LANSDOWNE laid the foundation-stone of the new Hospital for Women at Lucknow on Friday afternoon. The Viceroy in a short speech spoke in high terms of the scheme for providing medical aid for the women of India, and particularly referred to the great interest shown in the movement throughout the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

THE Viceroy, in replying to an address from the Lucknow Municipality spoke of the interest he felt in the development of Local Self-Government in India, and dwelt more particularly upon the necessity of local bodies undertaking works of demonstrated utility. Noticing the proposed alterations in procedure in the Legislative Council, His Excellency expressed his belief that if they were carried out under proper safeguards they would add to the efficiency of the Government without endangering its stability.

THE Russian Government are making a great effort to counteract the effect of the Karun River arrangement. The pressure which they have since put upon the Shah has resulted in the admission of a Russian Consul-General to Mashad, and now there are rumours at Teheran of more secret negotiations which, if carried to a successful issue, may have very serious results. The correspondent of the *London Daily News* states that the new concessions demanded of Persia by the Russians contain, in addition to political stipulations, conditions giving increased facility for imports from Russia. He adds, "it is thought that this will open the way to an eventual territorial occupation by Russia."

ACCORDING to a newspaper *plebiscite* the ten most famous living Scotchmen are Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Argyll, Professor Blackie, Principal Caird, Sir Noel Paton, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Archibald Alison.

WE hear that the honorary degree of Doctor of Law of the Edinburgh University has been conferred on Sir Ahmed of Allypore. Are the Edinburgh degrees so cheap?

IN connection with the defense of the North-West frontier, the measures necessary for the defence of the Attock crossing have been under the consideration of Government.

IN connection with the armies of Native States and the demand of the Raja of Bilaspore that his troops may be armed with the same weapons as the other Feudatory States whose forces are now being inspected by Government, the question whether Government should ask Hill States, like Bilaspore, to furnish contingents, has to be considered. Meanwhile the troops of the Hill States are to be armed with Enfields.

PETITIONS are constantly before Government showing into what obscurity the descendants of Bahadour Shah, the last of the Mogul kings of Delhi, have sunk. The grandson of the first heir-apparent is earning his livelihood by the sweat of his brow. He has a shop in Chandni Chauk as duffri and book-binder, and thereby earns a precarious income for himself and family. As he is getting old, and is losing his sight, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has, it is believed, recommended him to Government for a pension. Another scion of this once royal house, whose grandfather was the last heir-apparent to the kingdom of Delhi, having become resourceless, petitioned the Government for a pension, and the

Government of India, taking his circumstances into consideration, have granted him one.

TUESDAY, 9TH APRIL.

THE Delhi-Kalka Railway is likely to be built with great rapidity, as work will be proceeded with on three sections simultaneously. The delay in commencing operations was mainly due to the formalities connected with the taking up of land under the Land Acquisition Act. There has been some question as to whether the line should run into the city or enclaves at Umballa: this point has now been settled in favour of the latter.

AN Imperial Decree in a recent number of the *Peking Gazette* records the final closing of the great breach in the Yellow River, which caused the disastrous inundation of last year. The work was completed on the 20th January last, "all the waters in the river flowing away by the old channel." The Emperor expresses his belief that this "speedy success" is due to the unseen aid of Heaven and the gods, and as a sign of his deep gratitude he has sent "ten sticks of Tibetan incense" to be offered up at the temples of the river-gods in the vicinity of the works. It is satisfactory that the difficulty of the breach has at length been overcome, and it is to be hoped that the Hoang Ho will give no more trouble for many years to come.

MR. SYED ALI Belgrami, the present Home Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, who was educated in Canning College, Lucknow, and who had the benefit of several years' study in Europe is a very fair Sanskrit scholar. The Vedas and all the literature bearing on them, are his special study. The Secretary of State has just sent some valuable and rare Sanskrit works, as a present to Mr. Syed Ali, in recognition of his learning and of his valuable services to the cause of education in Hyderabad. We congratulate Mr. Syed Ali on this well-earned distinction.

IT is pretty certain, that Mr. W. E. Ward, Judicial Commissioner in Burmah, will succeed Mr. Fitzpatrick as Chief Commissioner of Assam, when the latter goes as Resident to Hyderabad.

THE London correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* states that during the recent visit of Lord Dufferin to London, he urged upon Lord Cross the advisability of converting Burmah into a Lieutenant-Governorship, but that the Secretary of State, supported by the India Council, strongly opposed the measure until Burmah was in a position to be lightened of a portion of its taxes. It is expected that the incidence of taxation in Lower Burmah this year will be four teen shillings and sixpence per head.

A NOVEL application has been made to the Postal Department of Victoria by Messrs. Hunter and Trude, of Queensland and Melbourne, namely, for the right to advertise on the backs of all postage stamps. The firm is prepared to pay £10,000 for this privilege during the first year, £12,500 during the second year, and £15,000 during the third year. They also are prepared to contract that whatever advertisement may be placed on the stamps it shall be printed before the process of applying gum is proceeded with. The Cabinet discussed the proposal at some length, and viewed it with such favor that it authorised the Postmaster General to enter into correspondence with the firm with a view to secure certain modifications of their offer, which, when amended, should form the basis of future and final negotiations.

IT is believed that the oldest timber in the world that has been used by man is found in an Egyptian temple, which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. The wood is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another. The ties appear to have been made of shittim wood.

THE domestic establishment of the Emperor of China looks formidable, when tabled in a catalogue. The young Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom is well provided. In hot weather he is fanned by relays selected from twenty-five fan-bearers. An Arktos freezer would cool him far more effectually, but he may not have heard of the wonderful refrigerators of Messrs. Perkins & Co. Ten men keep His Majesty dry when it is raining. They are the custodians of a

mighty umbrella. It is very questionable wisdom to have thirty doctors at his call when he is sick, but in the counsel of a multitude there may be safety.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL.

IN the House of Commons attention was drawn to the statements recently made by responsible authorities as to the rapid increase in England of short sight and other forms of defective vision, and suggestions were made, it will be remembered, that a competent ophthalmic surgeon should, by way of test, examine the children of some one Board School. Sir W. Hart Dyke, in reply, stated that the Department was quite alive to the importance of the question, and that the attention of the inspectors would be specially directed to testing the accuracy of the alleged facts. He added that in criticising the plans of schools special care was taken by the Department that enough light was secured, and that it fell in the right direction. Scarcely thirty years have passed away since the scientific investigation of errors of refraction was commenced in England. This occurred after the appearance of Donders' well-known treatise, and it must be acknowledged that the period is too short to allow of any positive conclusions being drawn, since it is quite reasonable to maintain that the increase of such affections, as indicated by the larger number of children and adults who find it requisite to wear correcting glasses, is only apparent and not real; but every ophthalmic surgeon would admit that there are at least five circumstances that apart from hereditary predisposition, require attention, since each constitutes a factor in the production of myopia. These are—the amount of work, the degree of light, the size and distinctness of the type used, the supply of food, and, lastly, the position in which the child occupies in regard to his book.

THE Central Committee of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India having asked the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava to form a corresponding committee in the United Kingdom, a preliminary meeting was held on 20 ultimo for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. Amongst those present were Lady Dufferin, Lady Grant-Duff, Sir James Peile, Sir Charles Bernard, Mr. Ilbert, and Major Cooper, all of whom had taken an active part in the work of organising the society when it was first started in India.

THE correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the India Office has definitely approved of a considerable increase in the salary of the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, in place of making that office a Lieutenant-Governorship, like Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. The salary of the Chief Commissioners of Assam, the Central Provinces, and hitherto of Burmah, has been Rs. 50,000 per annum; that of Burmah is now raised so as to be equal to that of members of the Supreme Council, Rs. 76,800 while the salary of a Lieutenant-Governorship is Rs. 1,00,000; so that while the office of Chief Commissioner of Burmah is one which will be sought by other Chief Commissioners, no member of the Civil Service having claims on a Lieutenant-Governorship will accept it. But avowedly the present is a mere temporary measure, and in a short time Burmah will be made a Lieutenant-Governorship.

SAYS a weather observer in an American paper: "When you wish to know what the weather is going to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you see. Keep your eye on it and if it decreases and disappears, it shows a state of the air that is sure to be followed by fine weather; but if it increases, take your overcoat with you, if you're going away from home, for foul weather is not far off. The reason is this: When the air is becoming charged with electricity, you will see every cloud attracting lesser ones towards it until it gathers into a shower, and, on the contrary, when the fluid is passing off, or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen breaking into pieces and dissolving."

GENTLEMEN in Thibet salute each other in the following manner: They scratch the left ear with the left hand, take off their hat with the right, and

put out their tongues. When the ladies go into society they bedaub their faces with black, and instead of wishing each other "good morning," they exchange muslin scarfs among each other in token of friendship.

THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL.

A CONTEMPORARY urges Government at once to take steps to open relief works in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division, especially in Thannas Mathurapore and Bankipore, where famine is said to have made its appearance in all its horrors. An instance is cited to show that extreme distress is prevailing therein, which calls for immediate and urgent relief. It is said that in the middle of March, one Nilambar Dass, who had no food for two days, started on the morning of the third day to ask for alms in the neighbourhood. The poor man was so exhausted that he fainted and died. He has left his wife and children in utter destitution at a place where famine is staring the people in the face.

THE Faculty of Oriental Languages at the St. Petersburg University has passed a resolution favouring the establishment of professorial chairs for the Hindustani, Japanese, and Korean languages.

THE *Hospital* states that an unexpected testimony to the value of inoculation comes from South Africa. Mr. G. A. Farini, the explorer of the Kalahari desert, had some oxen bitten by poisonous snakes, and one of his bushmen, it is said, cured them by making incisions round the bite, and rubbing into these a powder made from the dried poison-sacs of other snakes. In a few hours the inflammation caused by the bite disappeared, and the oxen were quite well. A few days afterwards the bushman himself was bitten. He at once inoculated himself in a similar way with the powder, and having extracted from the wound the fangs of the snake that had bitten him, he drank a drop of poison from the virus-sac. He immediately fell into a stupor that lasted some hours. At first the swelling of the wound increased, but it soon subsided. Next morning he inoculated himself again. By the evening of that day the swelling had disappeared, and two days after he was as well as ever. The favourite antidote is a little lizard of very deadly powers called N'aboo, which is so valued that a native will give an ox for the dead body of one to dry and reduce to powder for this purpose; but if he has no N'aboo, he uses the poison of any snake he can get. The treatment adopted by our *Malvidyas* for snake-bite is less hazardous, but it is as sure of producing the desired-for result as the other method is alleged to be.

SIR MADHAVA Rao wrote to the *Madras Times* on the 22nd January last, giving advice to the German colonists in East Africa, and sent a copy to Prince Bismarck and Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin. Both replied by yesterday's mail. Prince Bismarck in an autograph letter, says: "I have read with much interest the rules you lay down for intercourse with native populations, and am convinced that if these rules are followed, and adhered to by my countrymen, they will largely improve their relations with the African races, whose different character and habits are as yet not fully understood in general." Sir Edward Malet says in his letter, that Prince Bismarck has been greatly pleased and interested, with the precepts which he enjoins on German colonists in Africa. He has caused them to be translated, and reprinted in the principal German newspapers, and intends to write to Sir M. Rao himself thanking him for the friendly interest he has shown in the matter.

ON Monday last the Governor of Bombay laid the foundation-stone of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit laboratory of scientific medical research. In his address he said the institution would supply a missing link in the educational programme he had sketched out for Bombay.

A LETTER is published from Lady Dufferin and Ava, dated February 3rd, 1889, to W. R. Lawrence, Esq., Secretary of the Lady Dufferin's Fund, Calcutta, in which her ladyship says: "My letter was late for the mail, and since then I have talked to the Queen, who takes the deepest interest in the work that is going on in India. The Queen was good enough to write to me expressing her intention of investing me with the Order of Victoria and Albert. The Queen asked the Empress Frederick to pin the Order on me, and both were most exceedingly kind and gracious to me."

A CABLEGRAM to an Australian paper states that M. Pasteur is anxious to know the decision of the Scientific Commission which has been appointed, in connection with the prize of £25,000 offered by the New South Wales Government, to enquire into the proposals to eradicate the rabbit pest by contagious disease.

It is said that the report of the Commission will shortly be published. It is not probable that the prize will be awarded to M. Pasteur, many of whose microbes could not stand the climate of Australia. Drs. Germont and Loir, the representatives of M. Pasteur, have been asked by the Government of Queensland whether it is possible for them to undertake an investigation of the disease known as horse-mange. It is unlikely, however, that the French scientists will be able to comply with the request.

FRIDAY, 12TH APRIL.

FROM a resolution on the working of the Inland Emigration Act I. of 1888 in Chittagong it appears that the number of labourers employed under the Act, which has been decreasing for many years, fell during the last year from 433 to 257, the diminution being due to the growing and laudable preference of employers for free labourers. No coolies were imported during the year, and only 82 executed local contracts. The report of the magistrate upon the working of the Act in that district is referred to as follows:—The report is of interest as being the last of its kind which will be submitted for a complete year in this province, the system of statutory contracts having been abolished in Chittagong by order of Government, with effect from the first day of the current month. The present report affords further evidence that such an exceptional system is not necessary in that district where the conditions of labour are not different from those prevailing in other parts of Bengal. The penal contracts, provided originally to meet the case of the importation of workmen from a distance at the cost of employers, appear to have been used of late to bind local labourers, occasionally obtained from a neighbouring garden, with a strictness altogether unnecessary, one result being that a considerable proportion of them (this year more than 5 per cent.) were sent to jail for offences unknown to the ordinary law. That no great advantage accrued to the employer from the system is suggested by the fact that 14 per cent of the labourers under statutory contract deserted during the year.

THE Largest Ruby in the World: "I had an opportunity a day or two ago of examining a wonderful ruby which a well known Bondstreet jeweller has on view," writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Gazette*. "Quite a romantic history attached to the discovery of the stone, which lay hidden for a prodigious number of years among the household gods of a Burmese potentate, who was, however, sufficiently alive to the exigencies and shifts of modern tastes to put an enormous price upon his treasure. In its present condition it measures an inch in length and three-quarters of an inch in width, and weighs 24 carats. Before it passed through the lapidary's hands it was very much larger and it was with something of a pang that orders were given for its reductions in weight. As it is, it remains one of the largest rubies in the world, and in respect of brilliancy and purity of colour it is almost matchless."

A CORRESPONDENT of a London evening newspaper, who from his style is supposed to be the author of the *Contemporary* article on "The Bismarck Dynasty," supplied what he calls "the true truth" of Prince Alexander of Battenberg's marriage. His explanation is somewhat startling. The alliance of the ex-Ruler of Bulgaria with the pretty opera-singer is all owing to the determination of the German Chancellor to allow no event to take place which would imperil the chances of the Bismarck dynasty. Prince Alexander's marriage and his subsidence into plain Baron von Harteman are the result, it seems, of neither passion nor pique, but a step in a deliberately developed plan. The Emperor Frederick III. took great interest in the young prince, and regarded his future son-in-law as Prince Bismarck's successor in the Chancellorship of the German Empire. Hence the hostility of Prince Bismarck to the marriage with the Princess Victoria. To Prince Alexander, however, there was only one Princess; and when his chance of winning the hand of the present Emperor's sister was gone, he married Fraulein Loisinger. The writer hints that some day Germany may have cause to regret the exchange of Count Herbert for Prince Alexander, and that, if events should ever favour the union of the Princess and Alexander after all, a divorce from his present wife is not an impossibility. A report indeed, is abroad that the marriage is not a legal one, the parties not having lived in France for six months previously.

THE Queen has given orders that neither State balls nor State concerts are to be given this year at Buckingham Palace before the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Frederick, so that these entertainments will all be postponed until after Ascot.

SATURDAY 13TH APRIL.

LORD Cross intends, it is understood, to arrange a Conference between millers and Chairmen of Chambers of Commerce to discuss the best means of improving the condition in which Indian wheat arrives in England. It is well-known that dirt and inferior seeds are mixed with Indian wheat to add to profits, and that the system of fair "average quality" by which the acceptance of cargoes is now governed, lends itself to such frauds. It will be proposed to get rid of this rule of fair average quality, and to substitute that if any cargo shall contain an excess of 2 per cent of such dirt and mixture, the defect must be accounted for by reduction of price. At present, it is said that some shipments of Indian wheat contain 16 per cent of dirt and inferior seeds.

THE recent attempt to murder the Ameer is now said to have been the outcome of a widespread plot. An Afghan correspondent informs the Lahore paper that the Ameer has sent 30 men of the Maimana and Saripul Regiment, and about 100 of the Kandahari Regiment under escort to Tashkurgham, and it is believed that these men were implicated in the plot. It is further stated, by the same correspondent, that the Ameer has given the rifles of the three regiments from whom these men were arrested to three Turkistani regiments, compelling the Maimana, Saripul, and Kandahari regiments to take instead the inferior weapons with which the Turkistani levies were armed.

A SUMMARY of the life and adventures of the Maharajah Dhulip Singh has been compiled by M. BertieMarriott, who holds a brief for the Prince against England. The Maharajah is reported to have returned to Russia.

GOLD discoveries in Lower California are creating intense excitement in every town in the southern part of the State. A local paper reports:—"The Santa Clara district where crowds are rushing is 150 miles south of San Diego. All along the line thousands are en route to the scene of the excitement. At San Diego the streets are filled with strangers outfitting for the mines. An average of 600 men have left daily for the mines during the last four days. The best indication regarding the value of the mines is that no one has returned. The telegraph operators have also joined the prospectors. A gentleman who comes from the Santa Taranta Mines brought with him 9,000 dollars, in gold-duet. The Mexicans who have been long at the work are taking out gold to the extent of £3 a day each. Ensenada, Lower California, is practically deserted by males. Fifteen good rich lodes have already been discovered, and they promise to be permanent. The valley in which the find was made has three well-defined gold quartz lodes. A tracing has been made of one lode, 1,400 feet from the upper side of the valley into the mountains. The prices of provisions are very high."

MR. Lockwood has brought forward a Bill in the House of Commons for the prevention of detailed reports of disgusting cases. So far as may be made out, it is a distinct improvement upon the crude proposals to the same end that were made a year or two ago. It was then suggested, says an English paper, that all the responsibility of printing a report which offended against decency should rest upon the conductors of the journal which printed it. Mr. Lockwood proposes that the responsibility, deciding what are and what are not fit details to be inserted in a newspaper should rest upon the Editor, and that the Editor who disregards that decision shall be subject to fine or imprisonment.

THE *Cologne Gazette* hears that the recent correspondence between Queen Victoria and the Emperor William resulted in a promise that His Majesty could visit England this summer accompanied by the German fleet. Great naval manoeuvres will be arranged in his honor.

THE hottest day in the month of March last was the 27th, when the thermometer rose to 98.3, and the coldest was the 6th, when it fell to 60.8. The total rainfall of the month was 0.92 of an inch, the average fall for the last forty-eight years being 1.34 inch. Rain fell on three days, the average number of rainy days for the last twenty-four years being four. There were 261 hours of bright sunshine out of a maximum possible number of 371 hours.

WE learn that Baboo Hurry Mohun Thakoor Roy Bahadoor, a leading zemindar of Bhagulpore, has subscribed a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bengal Branch.

AN earthquake was felt in many parts of the Punjab last Monday afternoon. The Lahore paper says it was evidently wider spread and more severe than any which has been felt there for several years.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1889.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

We gave in a recent issue a summary of the Financial Statement for 1889-90 and of the discussion that took place upon it in the Viceregal Legislative Council. Both the Finance Minister and the Viceroy seem to think that the general financial position is in the main a sound one; but the public may be excused if they do not accept this rose-coloured view. The simple truth is, the present financial situation in India is a very grave one and is well calculated to cause serious anxiety. Although the revenues are increasing every year still the Government finds it extremely difficult to make the two ends meet. As a matter of fact no less than 16 crores have been added to the revenues within the last 8 years, and the Government of India has absolutely got to the end of its resources, yet we find that its income is barely sufficient to meet its ordinary expenditure. Sir David Barbour, in reviewing the general financial position tells us that the special difficulties with which Indian finance has to contend are war, famine, the fall in exchange and the reduction of the opium revenue. These are very grave difficulties indeed. We have had no famine during the past decade and our past experience shows that we ought to expect one every ten years. The time seems to be approaching when we should be prepared to cope with a severe and wide-spread famine; but we have now no provision against it inasmuch as the famine insurance fund which was created with such a flourish of trumpets in the time of Lord Lytton has ceased to exist. Like famine, war is also entirely beyond the power of the Government of India to avert, and may happen any day. Those who have carefully studied the present position of affairs in the continent of Europe are agreed that a European war on a large scale can not be far off. There can be little doubt that when such a war breaks out serious complications will arise in Central Asia. We know very well that the scare of 1885 cost India two crores of rupees, and clearly showed the risks to which the public peace in this part of the world is exposed. The Viceroy assures us that the Amir of Afghanistan has no desire to provoke a collision with Russia and that the Russian Government has disclaimed any intentions of a warlike character. But Lord Lansdowne is too sensible a man not to see that we may be called upon any day to make use of our military resources in actual warfare, and that the call may be a very sudden one. It is idle to conceal from ourselves the fact that Herat and Afghan Turkistan lie completely at the mercy of Russia, who may occupy them any moment she chooses to do so. Then, the Finance Minister admits that regarding the future of exchange, it is impossible to give a confident opinion. At present gold prices have ceased to fall; but if there is any heavy fall in those prices, it will probably be accompanied by another heavy fall in the gold price of silver. Sir David Barbour sees clearly that the present relations between the gold and silver standards cannot last long. He says:—"Either there will be continuous progress in the direction of demonetising silver and substituting gold, or the world will revert to the old system of double legal standard. In the former case our financial difficulties will probably be greater in the future than they have been in the past, and it is impossible to forecast the ultimate result; in the latter case we may have to pass through a severe convulsion caused by foreign nations attempting to restore the old ratio of 1 to 15 between gold and silver. If we are unable to join with them in attempting to settle the question by international agreement we cannot expect them to consider our interests in any cause they may think fit to adopt." The future relations between the gold and silver standards, we need scarcely say, depend entirely on the action which the English Government may take upon the Report of the Currency Commission. It is notorious that the opposition of England has hitherto stood

in the way of the establishment of an international agreement by which alone we can get over the uncertainty that hangs over the future. At the Paris Conference of 1881 England positively refused to be a party to such an agreement. Should she still refuse to do so, as it is most likely, the value of the rupee will in all probability fall to one shilling. Again, we have Sir David Barbour's own admission that the future of the opium revenue is surrounded with almost as much uncertainty as the question of exchange. It is true, there has been, during the past year, a considerable rise in the price of the Bengal drug; but we must not forget that that rise was due to exceptional causes. Already the price of Bengal opium has fallen considerably.

Now these are the difficulties and dangers of the future and they are grave enough in all conscience. Yet both the Finance Minister and the Viceroy take a sanguine view of the situation. Sir David Barbour holds that *unless some unforeseen disaster occurs*, there is every reason to hope that the lapse of two or three years will show a decided improvement in the financial position of the Government of India. The Viceroy observed: "As for the financial position of India, it is, I have no doubt, as Sir David Barbour has pointed out, in the main a sound one, although at the present moment, for reasons which he has given, our resources are subjected to an unusual strain. Under these circumstances, the proposals of the Hon'ble member are, I think, those which best meet the requirements of the moment. We may be well content if, in spite of the heavy loss by exchange to which he refers, and of the fact that we are providing out of income for special defences to the value of Rs. 1,102,000, we are able to anticipate a small surplus for the coming year. For what lies beyond we must wait upon events, but we may, I think, do in the hopeful spirit which characterised his statement. If we are able to avoid needless and unprofitable additions to the indebtedness of the country, if we can bring to account its vast latent resources by the judicious investment of capital in their development, if we are able to achieve these results without throwing forward upon those who will come after us the burden of outlay properly chargeable to the revenues of our own time, we need not despair of the future." Both the Viceroy and the Finance Minister thus distinctly say that if unforeseen difficulties do not arise, the financial position need not cause any anxiety. But what guarantee is there that such difficulties will not arise? From what we have said above it is clear that such difficulties may arise at any moment. There is no knowing that we may not be called upon to submit to a material diminution of revenue or a substantial increase of expenditure. There can be no doubt that if we have good harvests, that if war on a large scale does not occur, that if there be no further fall in the value of the rupee, and if the opium revenue be not reduced, the financial situation will in the course of a few years show a decided improvement. But what will happen if these conditions are not realized? We must not also forget that temporary causes give us an additional revenue of more than a crore, which is not permanent, and which will be largely reduced in future years and will ultimately disappear altogether. Sir David Barbour would have us believe that these are hopeful elements in the situation. The most important of these elements are the elasticity of the ordinary revenue and the reduction of the charges in Upper Burma. Now, these encouraging elements sink into absolute insignificance when compared with the difficulties and dangers of the future. If there be a further fall in the value of the rupee, to say nothing of the occurrence of famine or war, the growth of the ordinary revenue will not enable the Government of India to meet the increased expenditure that would be thrown upon it. It would, indeed, be a matter for congratulation if such growth should be sufficient to cover the loss that may be caused by the falling off in the opium revenue. As regards Upper Burma, we do not hesitate to say that the time is still far distant when it will pay its way. The Finance Minister attaches much weight to the reduction of the charge which that province imposes on the finances. But is that reduction a substantial one? We observe that

in 1888-89—the year just closed—the net charge on account of Upper Burma stood at 187½ lakhs. In the Estimates for the current year the charge is put down at 162½ lakhs. Here we have no doubt a decrease of 25 lakhs. The Finance Minister tells us that a net improvement of a quarter of a crore in a single year is an encouraging symptom. But is there any certainty that the estimates will be realized? The improvement on which Sir David Barbour lays so much stress is, so far, a paper one, and no one can now say whether it will actually occur or not. The Viceroy, taking the cue from his Finance Minister, dwelt hopefully upon the future of Upper Burma. His Excellency admitted that the cost of the new province is still largely in excess of the return which we obtain from it, but he said that this state of things will entirely pass away in a very short time. Lord Lansdowne will excuse us if we do not share his sanguine views on this point. We are convinced that for years to come Upper Burma will remain a burden upon the finances of India. Sir David Barbour mentions as an encouraging element in the financial situation that the increase to the Native and European Army has been completed and its cost provided for, and that we have only to bear an expenditure of 2 crores on Frontier railways for future years. In the same way he tells us, that the charge for Coast and Frontier Defences will not be a heavy one in the years to come. But in the same breath Sir David Barbour admits that it would be rash to assume that we are able to foresee the end of all special military expenditure. He remarks:—"In such matters there is no finality; new dangers may arise involving further preparations and additional expenditure, but the figures I have given are sufficient to show that the sacrifices which the country has been called on to make in recent years have not been in vain; that the original programme of military defences is approaching completion, and there is at last some prospect of a material alleviation of existing burdens within the next few years." We may rest assured that when the frontier railways now under construction have been finished and the original programme of military defences has been completed, new lines will be planned, and a new scheme of military defences will be framed. That our military expenditure will steadily rise in the years to come cannot for a moment be doubted. The estimates for the current year provide for an increase of upwards of a crore under Army. Of this increase a quarter of a million sterling is in the House expenditure, which, it is explained, is due to provision being made for the purchase of Magazine rifles and 12 pounds breech-loading guns. The Finance Minister says that however much the Government of India may regret that it should be necessary to incur such expenditure, it is not possible to avoid it, without placing the Indian Army in a position of inferiority as compared with that of other countries. Considerable expenditure will be necessary for many years to come on account of rifles and guns; and by the time we have obtained a sufficient supply of Magazine rifles and 12-pound breech loading guns, these will have become obsolete and we shall have to begin again to arm our forces with improved weapons.

MR. BRADLAUGH ON INDIA.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, junior member for Northampton, seems to be fully alive to his duties and responsibilities he has assumed in regard to the unrepresented and dumb millions of this country. He loses no opportunity to bring Indian affairs before the House of Commons. In the course of the recent debate upon the Address Mr. Bradlaugh drew the attention of the House to the omission of India from the Queen's Speech except a brief allusion to the Sikkim war. It has always been a matter of deep regret to the people of this country that the speeches from the throne both at the time of the assembling and prorogation of Parliament contain, as a rule, no sort of reference to India, which has been justly described as "the brightest jewel in the British diadem." This is the case whether Liberals or Conservatives are in power, and the fact at once clearly shows what amount of interest the Parlia-

ment takes in the welfare of one-sixth of the entire human race whose destinies have been entrusted to it. Except when there is something abnormal in India, the Queen's Speech makes no mention whatever of its affairs or condition.

This lamentable state of things, it is needless to say, is particularly painful to all Indian reformers, European or Native, and Mr. Bradlaugh has rendered good service by drawing the attention of Parliament to it. In his place in the House of Commons he bitterly complained of the omission of India from the Queen's Speech on the occasion of the assembling of Parliament in February last. He urged with great force that the 250 millions of people who inhabited the vast Indian possessions of the Crown were worthy of some slight mention in that gracious speech, especially in view of the great changes that have taken place in the circumstances of the country, as shown in the great national gatherings which are now held from year to year. Mr. Bradlaugh then went on to say:—"He submitted it would have been well if the Government, especially after the publication given in this country [England] to only parts of the words of Lord Dufferin, which, if they had been selected with a view to mislead, could not have been more carefully selected for the purpose, had said some kindly word to those 250 millions of people, especially when from the floor of the House the challenge was given to the Government by one of their own supporters, founded on that speech of Lord Dufferin's, to treat that Congress as seditious. He understood that Lord Dufferin had always regarded these Congresses with sympathy and respect, and that in 1886 he tendered to them his hospitality. Lord Dufferin would, he thought, repudiate that notion that they were other than loyal, sincere and trustworthy political gatherings, the encouragement of which by the Government must tend to facilitate the reforms which the late Viceroy himself regarded with approval, which every statesman has regarded with approval. He hoped that the Government would consider how much of the claims which the Natives were making in Congress might be conceded without injury to the Empire. It was the duty of the Government, if they would govern by force those who were said to be unfit to govern themselves, to make that force as gentle as they could by calling to their aid millions of people who had been educated, and who had shown that they were quite capable of taking part in the government of their country." Mr. Bradlaugh thus managed to raise the question of the National Congress in the House of Commons, and to obtain due expression of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the movement. The importance of this step cannot be exaggerated when we bear in mind that the Indian bureaucracy is not only bitterly opposed to the political aspirations of the educated Natives, but he would have us believe that the British public does not also regard them with favour.

The task of replying to Mr. Bradlaugh's observations naturally devolved upon Sir John Gorst, who represents the India Office in the Lower House. He gave a curious explanation of the omission of India from the Queen's Speech. He said:—"A most extraordinary charge was brought by the hon'ble member against the speech from the throne, because it contained no mention of India. It contained no mention of India because he was happy to say there was nothing connected with our Empire in India which at the present time demanded the attention of that House of Parliament." This explanation was rightly received by hon'ble members with cries of "oh" which clearly show what they thought of it. Sir John went on to say that the prosperity of India was so great and the welfare of its people was advancing so rapidly, and everything in India at the present time was so prosperous that the House of Commons need not trouble itself about its affairs. It was not at all surprising that the Under-Secretary should have drawn the picture in roseate hues; but those who are acquainted with the actual condition of the country know very well how matters really stand. How can a country be described as prosperous when one-fifth of its entire population pass their lives in a state of chronic starvation? This statement, be it remembered, has been made not by the preachers of sedition in

the Native Press, but by the Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. Then, Sir John Gorst could not have forgotten that last year when Mr. Slagg brought forward in the House of Commons his motion condemning the frontier policy of the Indian Government, Lord Randolph Churchill, in a remarkable speech, pointed out that the financial difficulty in this country was very grave indeed, and that it could not well be graver. How can a country be pronounced prosperous when its finances are hopelessly embarrassed? and when its Government has absolutely got to the end of its resources? Sir John Gorst next proceeded to make a statement about the Congress. He said that no responsible official of the Government of India had uttered any thing which could discourage any loyal movement and aspiration on the part of any individuals in India to take part in the government of the country. Sir John continued:—"What had been found fault with, both by Lord Dufferin and other high officials in India, notably Sir Auckland Colvin, was not the Congress, but the action of some of the people by whom the Congress was supported, the language of some of the newspapers which professed to write in the interests of the Congress, and the character of some of the pamphlets published in India under the sanction of those who took part in the Congress. That was all that had been denounced by any official of the Crown." It is satisfactory to learn that the Government is not opposed to the great national movement, which is the direct intercourse of the liberal policy that has been pursued in India during the past half a century, and which really constitutes the most glorious triumph of British rule in this country. The English Government cannot, indeed, be opposed to the Congress without proving false to the noble principles which have hitherto guided its proceedings in India. After quoting a passage from Lord Dufferin's speech at the last St. Andrew's Dinner, Sir John Gorst emphatically declared that there was no greater, no falsier charge ever brought against the present administration of the Government of India than that of either attempting or desiring or actually excluding Natives from the administration. This declaration having been made, Mr. Bradlaugh pertinently and pointedly asked Sir John Gorst whether the Government were contemplating any extension in the direction of employing Natives in the administration of their own country. Sir John replied that he had not intended to convey the impression that the Government were contemplating such extensions, but that the policy of the Government for the last thirty years had been, on every possible occasion, to extend to the Natives of India not only a share in the administration of the Government but the right of managing their own affairs so far as it was possible to do so. The question is: How the pledges repeatedly given to the people of India in the matter of their employment in the public service been honestly fulfilled? But Sir John Gorst was silent on this most important point.

SANITARY REFORM.

OUR Municipalities and Local Boards with their limited resources find it very difficult to cope with the prevailing sanitary evils. Their labours would not have been so arduous as they are, had there not been an utter absence of popular co-operation in the more backward parts of the country and of a proper and intelligent appreciation of the value of their work. Popular education of sanitary matters is of the utmost importance, for if the general body of the public heartily second the attempts of the constituted authorities, much of the prevailing evils might be easily avoided. The Government in its Educational Department are making laudable enough efforts for promoting elementary instruction of this description, and sanitary primers are a noticeable feature of the educational system of the country in the Mafassil. But it is difficult, nay impossible, to reach the great bulk of the people through the limited machinery of village education. When epidemics break out in particular localities carefully collected statistics show that they rage most virulently and commit

the greatest havoc, in the humble abodes of the lowly pauper, partly, no doubt, because pinching poverty utterly disables him to meet and repel them, but principally because the most elementary rules of sanitation are unheeded. Neither elaborate Government Resolutions, nor learned theses of specialists in sanitary sciences reach his cottage in the filthy *bustee*, and borne down by the reactionary tide of the so called age of reform, he in common with his betters, has learnt to laugh at and deride the simple injunctions of the village *Adhyapak* or *Kaviraj*, who is left silently to mourn the degeneracy of the age. The University graduate or the England-returned *Sahab*, whose first article of faith is to go *contra* to whatever he is told, or knows has been laid down in the *Sastras*, thoughtlessly furnish pernicious examples, the baneful results of which he has not the means or the requisite qualification of fathoming. The ideas of science imbibed from a smattering of Tyndal, Huxley or Ganot qualify him to set at naught the time-honored injunctions of worth- nothing and vegetable-eating *rishis*, because forsooth they do not, or fancy they do not, see their counterpart in the teachings of European scientists. Slowly, silently but surely they make their mischievous influence felt in the community of which they form an integral part, though for a time perhaps their sayings and doings may alarm and disgust the unsophisticated villagers. Maids and matrons who at one time were noted for their cleanliness grow infected by these sayings and doings, and we have now the pitiful spectacle of a community forgetting its traditions.

We have mourned this wretched condition of affairs long, but without avail. We have felt and known that it would be impossible to stem the tide, until European scientists came to our rescue, and proclaimed that the Hindoo's tenets of sanitation are not only above all questioning and reproach, but are most admirably adapted to the requirements of the country. The reaction has already set in, it is pleasing to note, and we can now get our young men to concede that *Gomaya*, *Dhup*, *Dhania* and *Chandun* have not their superstitious use alone. The Government is also determined to dispel the illusion, and expose the fallacy. Shameful and humiliating as the confession may be, we are glad that its sanitary officers have taken to the exposition of the *sastras*, for the boy of the period will take more kindly to extracts from Government Resolutions, and European Text-books than to the teachings of the bald-headed *adhyapak* of his village *tole* or his octogenarian grandmother, though she may have the whole of the domestic pharmacopœia at her finger's ends.

The value of good drinking water as a powerful factor of proper sanitation has never been, nor will be, questioned, and its close connection with the outbreak of cholera and other fearful epidemics has been repeatedly established beyond doubt. Surgeon Major Gregg, who, we are happy to notice, takes a deep interest in the sanitary welfare of the province, was painfully impressed with the absence of good drinking water in many localities, during his recent tour of inspection of mofussal municipalities. He has addressed an important circular letter to the heads of all municipalities. By a fresh array of facts and figures and with the help of diagrams he has established once more that a very close and intimate connection exists between drinking water and epidemics, and he exhorts the municipalities to confer the greatest possible boon upon the people by providing a pure supply of drinking water, and asks them not to rest content until they have secured this desired end.

The heresy of the age and the growing poverty of the people partly account for this deplorable state of affairs. Excavation of tanks for the benefit of the neighbourhood used to be considered a most meritorious act in the good old days. But in these advanced days of reform our English education makes us consider it as waste of money, money that could be spent to infinitely better advantage in illuminations and addresses in honor of the powers that be. Statues and portraits of the little great are more to the purpose, for they ensure one being dubbed a Knight, or Raja or C. I. E. Subscriptions for hospitals in Kamaskatka are acts for the rewards of which one has not to take a long journey to the other world, and we are

not surprised that acts for which the reward is supposed to be spiritual are at a discount. With the decay of the joint family system, collective wealth of the middle classes is split up, and is in fact dwindling away; and the rich man's widow now spends all her money for defeating the reversioner's interest and on partition suits. The mischievous land law of the country which sets the tenant against his landlord, and slowly reduces him to poverty by litigation, leaves him little resources and less leisure to attend to things which used to be the delight and pride of his honored ancestors. Times are now changed under influences which it is hard to counteract. It is useless therefore, to waste our energies on unavailing regrets. We shall be glad to see our Municipalities and Local Boards take Dr. Gregg's suggestions into serious consideration and try to give effect to them as best as they can.

The following extract is from the concluding part of Dr. Gregg's Circular:—

"But in addition to drawing the attention of the people to the facts set forth in this circular, the Municipal Commissioners should take steps, where this has not already been done, for the conservation of the principal drinking water sources. All drinking water tanks intended for public use should be raised in to prevent cattle from straying into them: the bank should be raised to prevent surface impurities from washing into them, and all cess-pools, privies, and foul cutcha drains or other receptacles for filth, sewage, house drainage, or other offensive matter within a radius of at least fifty feet, should be strictly prohibited. The use of such tanks by dhobies or washermen should never be permitted, nor should they be used for the steeping of green bamboos to fit them for building purposes, or the steeping and rotting of jute, flax, or other plants for the purpose of separating their fibre. In fact, a strict watch should be kept over such tanks to see that they are not used for any other than drinking purposes. Similar precautions should be adopted in the case of wells. Separate tanks should be set apart for bathing and domestic purposes other than drinking or cooking, and notices should be placed at the ghats warning people against drinking the water. In all tanks or reservoirs water-plants and fish in moderate quantities are a necessity: the former exert a distinct chemical influence on the water, while the latter not only prevent overgrowth of vegetable matter, but consume a large quantity of insects, crustaceae, and organic matter. Of the water-plants best suited for the preservation of tank water the following are recommended:—*Nymphaea alba* (Bengali *rakta kambala*), which has long India-rubber-like stems, varying in length with the depth of water, and deep red flowers, hence the Bengali name; the various species of *vallisneria* (Bengali *rusna jhanj*, *dhap* or *duam*, *patta sewalla*). In addition to the higher order of plants enumerated above, there is a number of harmless floating plants which flourish in water, and generally in tanks or ponds, where they float about in masses, sometimes covering the whole surface with a deceptive carpet of verdure. By their growth they do no harm to the water, but rather act as a preservative, for when this green veil is swept aside, the water beneath will generally be found far clearer than in tanks free from weeds. The crusade against "pannas," as these are universally called, is, in my opinion, a mistake; the danger lies, as in the case of jungle clearance, in the plant being gathered from the surface and lodged on the banks of the tanks, and there allowed to die and decay. All water-plants stranded on the banks, as the water sinks in the tanks, should be carefully cleared away and not allowed to rot."

We are glad Dr. Gregg protests against the crusade against the harmless *pannas*. These floating plants are not only 'harmless' of village tanks and ponds, but, we are now told, they act as a preservative. It has taken European scientists a long time to find out their use. After denouncing our villagers in no measured terms for allowing their tanks and ponds to be covered with water plants, European sanitarians now tell us that these plants are a necessity and that they exert a distinct chemical influence on the water. We congratulate them on acquiring this knowledge.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy arrived at Simla on Wednesday last.

MR. CHARLES H. TAWNEY has been appointed the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

THE Chief Justice is in a fair way of recovery. He left for Darjiling on Saturday last, the bracing climate of which place will bring him round soon, we hope.

THE apathy of the British Parliament in matters that are not purely English, which has resulted in giving birth to the Home Rule cry of Ireland, is telling upon Scotland also though not in a remarkable degree as yet. On Tuesday last, Dr. Clark, member for Caithnessshire, brought forward a motion in the Commons for granting independence to Scotland on the ground that not sufficient attention was given to Scotch legislation by Government. The motion after some discussion, was of course rejected by a majority. Mr. Gladstone, who took part in the debate, said that the question was not yet ripe enough to be dealt with. That may be so. But it is just as well for St. Stephen to take timely warning.

It has been announced at Brussels that General Boulanger has not been expelled from the country, but has only been warned by the authorities that any agitation in his behalf will not be allowed in Belgium. The Chamber of Deputies has by a large majority voted the Bill for regulating the Procedure of the Senate in the coming trial of the General.

THERE was a successful Balloon Ascent from the grounds of the Calcutta gas works on Wednesday last. Mr. Spencer brought forth his car-balloon Viceroy for the occasion and was accompanied in his ascent by an intrepid and plucky countryman of ours well-known in athletic circles. His name is Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee and he is the first Bengali (Indian?) who has made an aerial voyage, unless some of *Ravana's Vimana* crew belonged to our nationality. He paid a handsome premium to Mr. Spencer for his venturesome apprenticeship and showed cool courage and indomitable pluck throughout the voyage which elicited the warmest praise of the aeronaut. The trip was safe and the party landed comfortably at Chundi-pur near Baraset and were in time for the down train by which they came home to dinner.

OUR new Corporators have gone into their business right earnestly. A copious water supply for Hatibagan, Ultadungi and some other parts of the amalgamated areas has already been arranged. At their meeting on Thursday last they resolved with regard to the proposed Central Road that if the Government advances them 2 lakhs of rupees for 3 years without interest to meet the interest on a loan for the construction of the road, they will, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, raise a loan and construct the road in the manner recommended in para. 12 of the Sub-Committee's report of the 8th November, 1888. Between the loan and the sale of surplus land the scheme is now in a fair way of being carried out.

THE second ballooning event of the week was Mr. Percival Spencer's feat at Kasipur on Friday last. The ascent and the parachute descent were both successful, though the inconvenient situation of the grounds forbade the large gatherings of the previous occasions. There is difference of opinion as to height from which the "leap for life" was made and while some put it down to 1500 feet others make it quite a mile. The parachute opened without a hitch and the drop was slow and serene.

SIR JOHN GORST, replying to a question, said that the despatch from Lord Cross containing his Lordship's decision in the Crawford case had been

forwarded to Bombay, and was due there on the 15th instant, and would be presented to the House of Commons on the 16th instant. Sir John said that on the 9th Lord Cross wired to Lord Reay as follows: "General rule must be that Magistrates who have given bribes must be deprived of their functions. I must, however, leave it to you to discriminate between the cases, but I appreciate the importance of the pledges given by the Government, and leave you to compensate individuals as you think necessary. Prompt action is essential."

A MISCHIEVOUS attempt is being made in Madras to win over the Eurasian community, who, under the sound advice and guidance of the late Mr. White had showed commendable sympathy with the Congress movement. The *Madras Standard*, the Eurasian organ, which has supported the Congress and also a combination of Natives and Eurasians, says that the Eurasians, by throwing in their lot with the Natives, have made a mistake which will result to the Natives getting advantages, and then throwing the Eurasians overboard. To attribute such unworthy motives to the promoters of the Congress is a gross libel, and to this base insinuation our Madras friends, we hope, will not attach the slightest importance. A similar attempt was made last year in Bombay to estrange the Parsee community but unsuccessfully. The preparations going on in the Bombay Presidency for the fifth Congress bid fare to make it more successful than ever and such unworthy caviling cannot injure the movement any longer. Anti-Congress proclivities have of course their reward and even English and Scottish Universities can be induced to bestow doctoral honors on people that cannot put half a dozen Anglo-Saxon words together and who require interpreters to make themselves understood by the scholars that set so much value on their scholarly attainments. That however is neither here nor there, and honorary Doctors' gowns will not be available for all that are beguiled into denouncing their country and their people and sacrificing their best interests.

NOTICING our article entitled "A Tardy but Satisfactory Vindication," the *Indian Daily News* of the 9th instant says: "It may gratify the *Patriot* to see that its former Editor has been avenged; but if the above statement be correct, there is something far more important involved than the vindication of Kristodas. Is it correct that the Bill only says that whatever bye-laws may hereafter be framed by the Bengal Government are to have the force of law? If this be the case, legislation is, indeed, reduced to a farce. To enact a law which shall only empower a Government to do as it pleases, is to establish an official despotism that would be worse than absolute personal rule. Principles should be set forth in Acts which no bye-laws by any authority could contravene. If bye-laws are made as loosely as they seem to be according to Mr. Apar's letter, there is very little security for public or individual rights." Quite so. And yet many Europeans headed by Lord Dufferin denounce the Congress-wallahs as enemies of the British Raj, because they pray for a revision of the constitution of our Legislative Councils which at present affords not even the smallest possible "security for public or individual rights."

THE Ululists ulued greatly on Saturday last, to mark their sense of the retirement of Mr. Reynolds from this country. They felt that Balu Jagannath Khanna's party of Saturday before last could not by any legitimate construction be made out to be a public demonstration, and the project for a memorial portrait was impracticable. They accordingly fell upon the idea of a "Reception Committee" which was of such a chameleonic character that it could be called anything to suit particular conditions, and there are always enough of filines and ovines in the town to lend their names for the asking. A few borrowed feathers or false titles did the rest. Of course attempts to make lions of mediocrity seldom succeed; but we hope the prime movers of the project under notice will in due course bestow some crumbs from their table to their purveyors,

WE are glad to notice that a Technical school has been established at Singha in Eastern Bengal. Babu Kiran Chandra Roy, the young and public-spirited Zemindar of the place, has taken over formal charge of the institution and contributes Rs. 20,000 on the attainment of his majority. The schooling and admission fees are very small and fifty-three students have already obtained admission.

IT will be in the memory of our readers how Sir Ashley Eden saved the Paikparah Estate from the horrors of litigation some time ago, and we are glad to understand Sir Stuart Bayley has again rendered similar service to it. A suit for partition had been instituted in the High Court and Sir Stuart and his able Secretary Mr. Edgar, fearing the consequences, intervened. They have, we are happy to note, been able to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The matters in dispute have been referred to the arbitration of Mr. Philips, our learned Standing Counsel, and Mr. R. Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed the Receiver of the estate without security.

THE members of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce are to be congratulated on their steady and excellent work. From the report submitted to the second annual meeting of the Chamber on Monday last it appears that:—

The subjects which engaged their attention were of varying interest and importance. The Chamber had addressed the Government in the Standard of Lengths Bill, the Merchandise Marks Act, and the subject of the heavy freights charged on Indian Railways. They had also addressed the Port Commissioners on the right of way, which owners of shops lying to the east of the Port Commissioners' Tramway claimed over the Tramway lines, and drew attention to the careless manner in which grain and similar goods were carried over the Tichur State and other Railways. The Chamber had also occupied itself with the question of the heavy haulage charges at Chit-pore, and had put forward a claim to be more fully represented on the Port Trust of Calcutta. Attention was also drawn to the issue by the Police in the Backerganj and Maimansing districts, of unauthorised proclamations directing salt dealers to sell salt only at a certain fixed rate. On the representation of the Chamber this practice was prohibited, and the proclamations ordered to be withdrawn. Satisfaction was expressed at the concession lately made by the Government to permit the annual discussion of the budgets, and the right of interpellation which was promised.

The Secretary, Babu Sitanath Roy, deprecated the proposed reduction of salt-duty and conclusively showed that the raising of the duty has in no way affected the people. Referring to an appeal for pecuniary help made on behalf of the Indian Political Agency in London, Babu Jagannath Khanna said that the Chamber was a commercial body, and that he did not think it was desirable that they should mix up commercial and political affairs. We do not agree with the speaker. It is conceded all round, that without political well-being the commercial well-being of no people can be ensured, and those that seek the political enfranchisement of the country ought to have and cannot do without the hearty support and loyal co-operation of those engaged in the growth and spread of commerce. Politics is not without the range of duties of Commercial Chambers, as has been repeatedly shown by English and Anglo-Indian Chambers. We trust the National Chamber of Commerce will not be led into eschewing politics on principle, for if it does so, it will soon find that it is not in touch with the people of the country.

HIGHWAY robberies on the *maidan* had come to be matters of so great frequency that one would not venture near the Fort after dusk. A number of European soldiers have been disgracing the Queen's uniform and systematically robbing the passers-by of late. Special constables were deputed in plain clothes and one of the miscreants was caught red-handed. Mr. Marsden has sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment. We trust this exemplary punishment will check further depredations.

THE incessant watchfulness of the Maharaja of Travancore over the interests of his Highness' subjects is above all praise. Accidents from fire being of frequent occurrence at Travancore owing to the buildings being thatched, the Maharajah has set apart Rs. 20,000 to be advanced to those who desire to tile their houses.

THE Bill for extending Local Government to Scotland, which is most comprehensive, has been read for the first time in the House of Commons on Monday night.

THE Durbar at the Belvedere on Tuesday last was a great success. All the recipients of honor during the last two years, received their Khilats at the ceremonial as will be seen from the following list:—

Maharaja Hurbullub Narain Sing, of Sonbursa, in Bhargulpur; Raja Baikuntath Day, Bahadur, of Balasore; Raja Gyanoda Kant Roy, of Chanchra, in Jessore; Raja Baidya Nath Pundit, of Darpan, in Cuttack; Raja Shashi Shekhar-reswar Roy, of Tahirpore in Rajshahiye; Mahamahopadhyaya Bhuvan Mohun Vidyaratna; of Navadvipa, in Nuddea; Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta; Mahamahopadhyaya Sri Ram Siromani of Berhampore; Mahamahopadhyaya Rakhil Das Nyayaratna, of Bhatpara, 24-Pergunnahs; Mahamahopadhyaya Prasanna Chunder Nyayaratna, of Belpooker, in Nuddea; Mahamahopadhyaya Dinabandhu Nyayaratna, of Connagore; Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta; Mahamahopadhyaya Tarini Charan Siromani, of Calcutta; Shams-ul-ulma Shaik Mahmud Jilani, of Calcutta; Shams-ul-ulma Maulvi Muhammad Hossain, of Patna; Shams-ul-ulma Maulvi Syed Wahedooddeen, Khan Bahadur, of Patna; Shams-ul-ulma Maulvi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, of Calcutta; Rai Budh Sing Dudhuria Bahadur, of Azimganj; Rai Bishen Chund Dudhuria, Bahadur, of Azimganj; Rai Kristo Chunder Ghose, Bahadur, Opium Agency, Patna; Syed Kazi Reza Hossain, Khan Bahadur, of Patna; Rai Gunga Pershad Singh, Bahadur, of Durbhunga, Rai Hurry Mohun Thacoar, Bahadur, of Berary, Bhargulpur; Rai Shanker Dyal Singh, Bahadur, of Arrah, Shahabad; Rai Bepin Behari Dutt, Bahadur, Government Pleader, Midnapur; Rai Surja Kumar Pundit, Bahadur, of Moorshedabad; Rai Ram Pershad, Bahadur, late Subordinate Judge of Patna; Rai Gopal Chunder Mookerjee Bahadur, Public Works Department, Calcutta; Assistant Surgeon Rai Tara Prosenno Roy, Bahadur, Additional Chemical Examiner, Calcutta; Rai Kamala Pati Ghosal, Bahadur, of Joynagore, 24 Pergunnahs; Rai Prem Chand Boral, Bahadur, of Calcutta and Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadur, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah.

The Maharajas and Rajas were individually addressed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in suitable terms, the others being addressed in groups. There was a successful garden party at the close of the Durbar.

The Conservatives have finally decided not to contest the seat for Central Birmingham, but will give all their support to Mr. Albert Bright, the Liberal-Unionist candidate. Apart from political considerations they have acted a very gracious part. This is a fitting tribute to the memory of the great man who has passed away from their midst and who was so intimately connected with Birmingham.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out in Surat on Saturday before last, in which five thousand houses were destroyed. There has been an immense loss of property. The population is panic-stricken and the greatest distress prevails. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand persons have been rendered homeless. His Excellency the Governor personally went down to watch relief operations. An influential Committee has been organized in Calcutta by our distinguished townsman Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee to collect subscriptions to afford relief to the sufferers. We hope the appeal for help will be largely responded to by the people of Calcutta.

THE Lushai expedition has been winded up by the inevitable Durbar. It was held at Fort Langleh and all the Chiefs representing the Southern Howlongs and Vandula clans were present. Mr. Lyall addressed the Chiefs, describing the events of the expedition and the causes which had led to it. Mr. Murray then translated the speech to the Chiefs in the Lushai language, after which they were suitably rewarded.

THOSE that believe in a great future for scientific agriculture in India, for deep ploughing, costly manuring and elaborate implements will not relish the remarks of Professor Wallace than whom few are better entitled to speak on the subject authoritatively. In the discussion which followed the reading of his paper on Indian agriculture before the Society of Arts, he remarked that the ryot was infinitely better acquainted with everything he met in his fields than the English labourer. You could not ask a ryot the name of any grass which he could not tell you, whereas an English labourer could hardly recog-

nise one. Mr. Seton-Karr who is also intimately acquainted with the material condition of the country, doubted whether the productive powers of the land could be increased indefinitely by the introduction of more skilful agriculture. This is exactly what we have always tried to impress upon the authorities. But the Agricultural Department will have us and the Government believe otherwise for reasons that are hard to fathom.

JUTE manufactures are in a bad way once more and though "short time" has been in application for some time the desired end has not been gained. The supply in excess of the demand and within the last three months there is said to have been an accumulation of 150 lakhs of bags. Even with the recent fall in the prices it is hard to compete with Dundee and it is apprehended that further reduction in the number of weekly working hours will be necessary. The question is now before the Jute Manufacturers' Association.

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Do I have this drowsy, lifeless feeling? Why do I have backache? Why neuralgia and rheumatism? Why does scrofulous taint and erysipelas show itself?

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General W. F. Nuthall, who lived thirty-six years in India, and whose present address is 10, Edith-terrace, Edith-grove, Brompton, S. W., London, England, says: "'Warner's SAFE Cure' is a medicine which has no peer for all diseases of the kidneys and liver. It has given me a new lease of life. It is a remedy, I think, particularly designed for climates such as India, and I hope soon to hear that steps have been taken which will enable the inhabitants of that country to receive benefit from its use."

There is no standstill in disease. You are either growing better or worse. How is it with you, reader? Why not to-day resort to that medicine which has cured millions, and will cure you if you will give it a chance? All of Warner's Preparations are purely vegetable. They are made on honour. They are time-tried. They have stood the test—they have proved their superiority. They stand alone in pre-eminent merit, and you know it.

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, April 10, 1889.

Mr H Mosley, c s, reported his departure from India on furlough on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo.

Baboo Kali Prosanna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved at Magoorah.

The Hon'ble F M Halliday, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 11th instant, vice Mr H J Reynolds, c s l.

Mr J Beames, Commissioner, Bhagulpore Division, is appointed to act as Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr F B Peacock, or until further orders.

Mr C C Stevens, Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Bhagulpore Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Beames, or until further orders.

Mr W H D'Oyly, Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act temporarily as Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division till relieved by Mr C C Stevens.

Mr W H Girmley, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C C Stevens, or until further orders.

Mr C W Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W H Girmley, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment by Mr W H D'Oyly.

Mr H Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district till relieved by Mr C W Bolton.

Mr A Earle, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government, of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea till relieved by Mr E G Glazier.

Mr C J S Faulder, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector to Patna during the absence, on special leave, of Mr C C Quinn, or until further orders.

Baboo Mon Mohun Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr C A W Fordyce, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred temporarily to Howrah.

Baboo Bissessar Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The order of the 22nd January last, granting privilege leave for fifteen days to Mr R H Renny, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is cancelled.

Moulvie Syed Ekram Hossein, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to Hajepore, in the district of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Mohadeo Persad, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Jadu Nath Ray, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Sealdah, is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. Jones, or until further orders.

Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, Subordinate Judge of Khulna, is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Jadu Nath Roy, or until further orders. Baboo Pooruo Chunder Shome, Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Khulna, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Pooruo Chunder Shome is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Khulna sudder subdivision.

Baboo Kali Charan Ghosal, Munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Jessore, on leave, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Pooruo Chunder Shome, or until further orders.

Baboo Amrita Lal Pal, First Subordinate Judge of Gya, is allowed leave for two months, under section 73-1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Ananta Ram Ghose, Munsif of Gya, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge in that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Amrita Lal Pal, or until further orders.

Baboo Abinash Chandra Mitra, Second Subordinate Judge, of Gya, is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the Sudder Munsiff of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Amrita Lal Pal, or until further orders.

Baboo Bepin Behary Ghose is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the district of Gya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Ananta Ram Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Hemango Chunder Bose, Third Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is allowed leave for sixty days, viz., eleven days under rule 3, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining forty-nine days under rule 1 of the same section, with effect from the 14th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Burdwan, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hemango Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Prosanno Kumar Ghose, Second Munsif of Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Sudder Munsiff.

Mr. F. F. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

He is also vested with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the code.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Moulvie Fuzlar Rahman Khan Chowdhury of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Nattore, in the district of Rajshahye.

Advertisements.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A Dividend of 3% for the half year ending 31st December 1888 has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst., on presentation of scrip.

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No. 69

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the 25th day of May next at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree dated 24th April 1884 and an order of the said Court dated 25th May 1886 respectively made in suit No 168 of 1884 (wherein Doorgaprosono Ghose was a plaintiff and Shuruth Coomar Dutt was defendant) the following properties belonging to the estate of Suruth Coomar Dutt deceased, the husband of the said defendant Sreemutty Kherode Coomary Dassee.

1st.—All that undivided one-fourth part or share of and in the Land and premises No. 31 Lower Chitpore Road, Fowzdaree Balakannah in the Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation 1 Biggah and 19 Cattahs, and bounded on the West by Chitpore Road, on the North by Colootoolah Street, on the East partly by Hurrinbaree Lane and partly by Hackney carriage stand and on the South partly by a Municipal Bithing platform and Municipal Latrines, partly by the property of Harrannud Shaw and partly by the property of Hajee Baba Catharnee.

2nd.—All that undivided $\frac{12}{2160}$ Two Thousand one hundred and sixtieth parts or shares of Suruth Coomar Dutt of and in the dwelling house with the Land appertaining thereto containing by estimation 4 Biggahs 4 Cattahs and 5 chittacks more or less situate as and being numbered 78 Nimtollah Ghat Street in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the North partly by Ramjan Ostagur's Lane and partly by Land with garden No. 3 Ramjan Ostagur's Lane, on the South partly by Nimtollah Ghat Street and partly by Issur Chunder Sirkar's dwelling house, on the East partly by the tenanted Land No. 77 Nimtollah Ghat Street, partly by a Government drain and partly by the dwelling house of Nundo Lal Soor, Gobin Chunder Gooye, Kassinath Bysack, Nittanund Dey, Bolay Chund Bysack, Nobin Chunder Ghose and Dwarka Nath Dey and on the West partly by the dwelling house of the late Issur Chunder Sirkar and partly by the tenanted Land of Shaik Fyzu Ally and Shaik Mahomed Ally.

3rd.—All that undivided $\frac{19}{2160}$ Two thousand one hundred and sixtieth parts or shares of and in all that piece or parcel of Land or ground containing by estimation 2 Biggahs 2 cattahs and 2 chittacks more or less situate at and being numbered 3 formerly numbered 2 Ramjan Ostagur's Lane in Calcutta and bounded on the North partly by the house of Manick Bose, partly by the Lands of Shib Chunder Bose, Bissonath Dutt and Kassy Nath Dutt, on the East partly by the house of Gobind Chund Dutt, partly by the house of Gocoolmoney Dabee and partly by the house No. 78 Nimtollah Ghat Street, on the South by the Land, house and premises No. 78 Nimtollah Ghat Street and on the West partly by the house of Ramjan Ostagur and partly by Ramjan Ostagur's Lane.

4th.—All that undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the upper-roomed House together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation about 10 cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 11 Nimtollah Ghat Street in Calcutta, subject to the right and interest of Sreemutty Kristobhabiny Dassee the mother of the said Suruth Chunder Dutt on partition and bounded on the North partly by the House of Greesh Chunder Bose and partly by the Ryoty Land of Chunder Mookerjee, on the East partly by the Land of Gopal Chunder Sircar and partly by the house of Kallykristo Dutt, on the West by the Land of the plaintiff and on the South partly by the Land of the plaintiff, partly by Aukrabace and partly by the land of Ramnidi Mookerjee.

All that undivided one sixtieth part or share of and in the following zemindaries and Lands:

5th.—Pergunah Sultanpore Khoroosh in the Districts of Khoolna, Backergunge and Fureedpore being No. 171 in the Touzie of the Collector of Khoolna containing 48 Mouzahs with Julker, Bonkur, Fulker and other rights, the Government revenue of the said Touzie No. 171 is Rs. 3693 8, a year besides cesses.

6th.—All that zemindary, Belphoolia and Khoroosh in Zilla Khoolna being No. 172 in the Touzie of the Collector of Khoolna containing 38 Mouzahs with Julker, Bonkur, Fulker and other rights, the Government revenue of the said Touzie No. 172 is Rupees \$01-0-6 a year besides cesses.

7th.—Kismut Talook Modhoodoya in the Zillah of Khoolna being No. 579 in the Touzie of the Collector of Khoolna, the Government revenue of which is Rs. 16-7-0 ans. besides cesses.

8th.—Chitra Nandi Chur or Mohul Ghose Gatty Chur in Zillah Khoolna being No. 382 of the Touzie of the Collector of Khoolna, the Government Revenue of which is Rs. 62-12-0 a year besides cesses.

9th.—Sowdaha Bundobustee Chur in Zillah Backergunge being No. 6314 in the Touzie of the Collector of Backergunge, the Government Revenue of which is Rupees 459 a year besides cesses.

10th.—Talook Kismut Sunasoor in Zillah Fureedpore being No. 2773 in the Touzie of the Collector of Fureedpore standing in the names of Ram Nursingho Ghose and others the revenue of which is Rupees 1-12-6 a year besides cesses.

11th.—Kismut Malirutha Talook being No. 2776 in the Touzie of the Collector of Fureedpore standing in the names of Kallysunkur Roy and others in Zillah Fureedpore, the Government revenue of which is Rupees 1-8-0 a year besides cesses.

12th.—Kismut Gopeenathpore Talook Nundorampore in Zillah Fureedpore being No 2767 in the Touzie of the Collector of Fureedpore, the Government revenue of which is Rupees 1-11-9 a year besides cesses.

13th.—All that the purchased Mourasee land and Bansabatty in Mokam Kusba in Zillah Jessore, Sub-Registration District Bagarhat and Thanah Bagarhat the rent payable in respect of which is Rs. a year.

The abstract of Title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar High Court (Original Jurisdiction) and at the Office of Messrs. Swinhoe and Chunder, attorneys for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

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Calcutta High Court,
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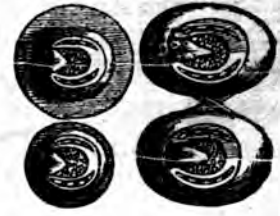
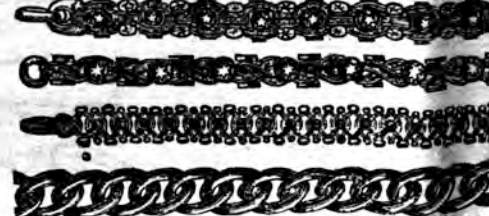
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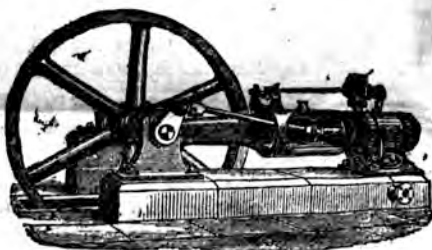
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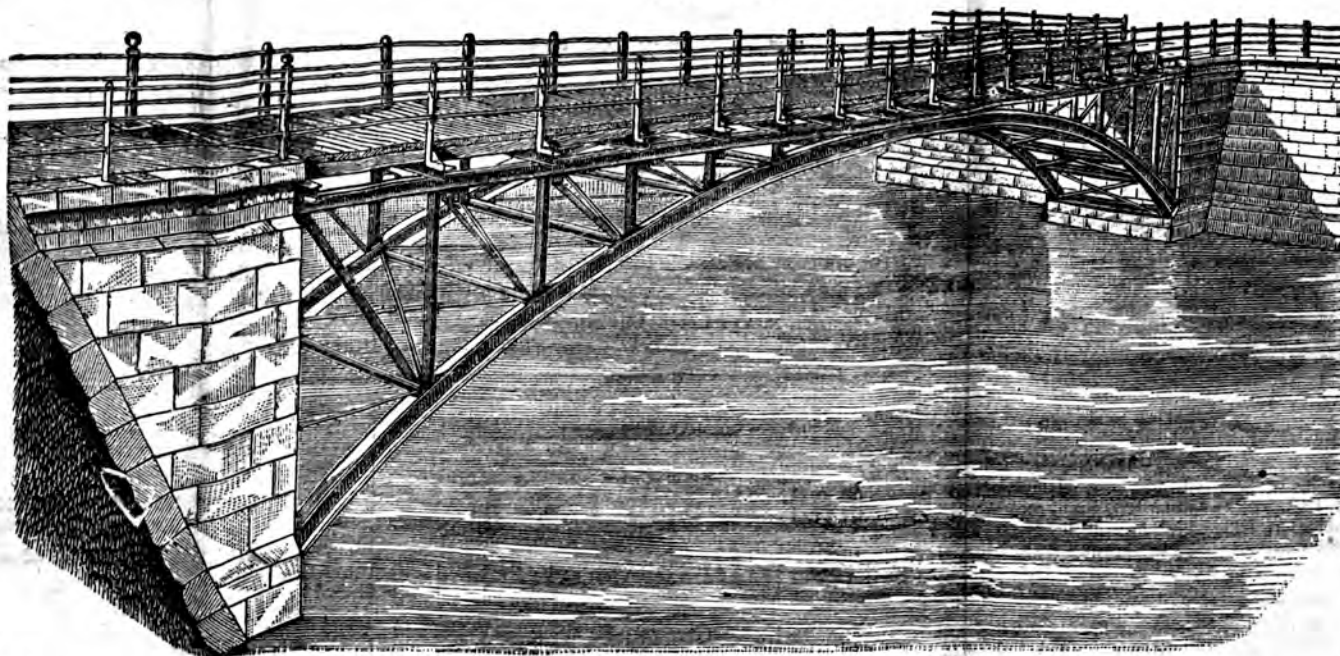


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Yours &c.
NANDA GOPAL ROY.
Attorney-at-Law.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.
Jorasanko, Calcutta.
16th March 1889.

SIR, With deep-felt gratitude I have to inform you of the marvellous cure effected by your "Banospoty Churno" of an Abscess on my knee pain from which I have been suffering most horribly. I cannot but call it a marvellous cure for on three applications it at once relieved me from all pain and irritation and cured me perfectly within a few days.

Yours &c.
HURRY DAS PAL,
Proprietor of Mullick Nephew & Co.

SURAH RAJBATY.
Calcutta 28th February 1889

SIR, With much pleasure I have to inform you that I tried your "Banospoty Churno" on four different persons suffering from Carbuncles with signal success. After three or four applications every one of them felt at once relieved of all those excruciating pains which had made them sleepless for days before and got perfectly cured within a few days. Among these four was my old mother-in-law; she was all along under the treatment of able Doctors and at last when we were fully despaired of her recovery and had no hope of her surviving the night I tried your "Banospoty Churno" and to the astonishment of all she wonderfully recovered within a week. I have lately tried your "Banospoty Churno" in a case of severe headache and I am glad to say that within a short time it perfectly cured the patient. This "Banospoty Churno" is indeed a most wonderful medicine and I have not the least hesitation in recommending it as a household medicine for every family.

Yours etc.
BROJENDROLALA MITRA.

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	1st Class 1 person in a room.	2nd Class 2 or 3 persons in a room.	3rd Class several persons in a room.
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Children under 12 accompanying their parents are charged at half, but sick children are charged at three-fourth of the above rate. For further particulars apply to

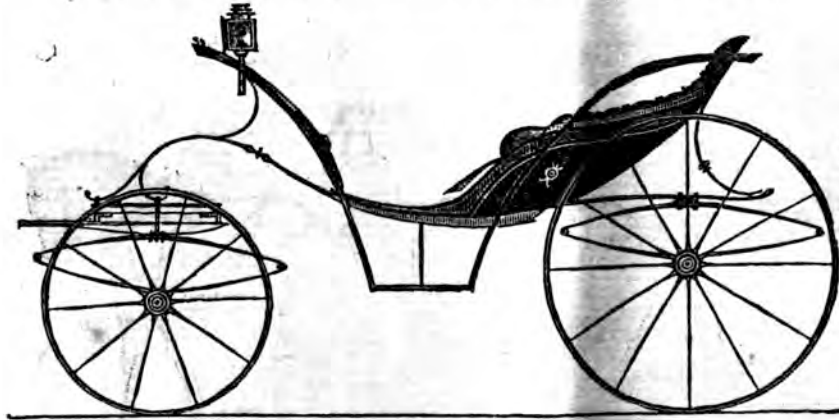
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Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
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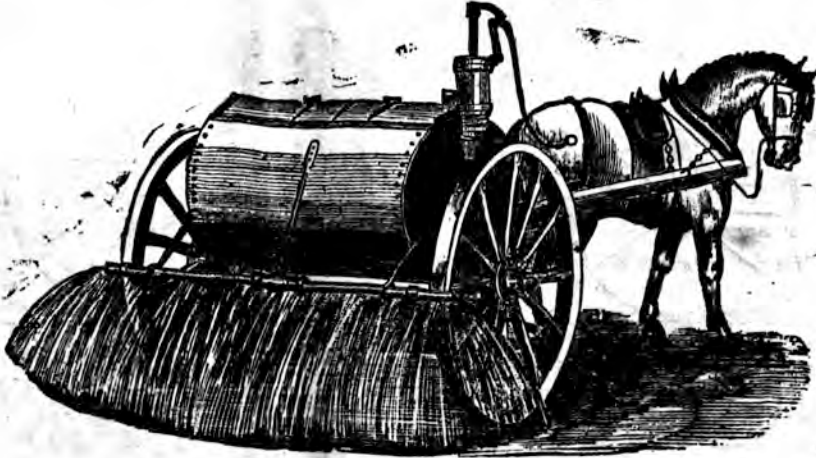
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109,124	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
91,800	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
93,475	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
92,769	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
92,441	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
92,767	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
92,183	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
91,673	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
100,774	" 1,000	" 10 "	" 1,052	" 2,020	14 41	"	"
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২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বল পৌছার ইন্টিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুণ্ণ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্কুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা।

পোখরাজের অঙ্কুরী।

(প্রায় ই রার নং উজল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্কুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

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ভারতীয় কাটা ডবল চিক ১১০, ১৪, ১ তোলা

কাড় ইয়াং ১১০, ১৪০

ভারতীয় কাটা বাজ ১৪ তোলা

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ভারতীয় কাটা গজা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা।

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

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